Correction of Given Sentences

From Guess Papers

Rewrite the following sentences after correcting them:

1. Aristotle has been one of the most famous Roman philosophers and naturalists.

2. A typical animal cell consists of cell wall, cell membrane, nucleus and contains plastids, mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi, ribosomes and centrosomes.

3. Ribosomes help in making fibres, which help in movement of chromosomes during the cell division.

4. The hereditary material DNA is in the endoplasmic reticulum.

5. Photosynthesis is an example of degradative metabolism.

6. The typical number of chromosomes in a resting cell is ‘n’ chromosomes.

7. In a cell which is ready for mitotic division, the chromosomes and its DNA become half.

8. Penicillin is a bacterial product.

9. Ostrich is a bitd having very strong wing muscles.

10. Leaves of monocotyledons possess veins in the form of a network.

11. Proteins cannot be used by the body as a source of energy.

12. Fatty substances in our food consist of fats and vitamins.

13. One gram of fat produces less calories of energy than is produced by the same amount of glucose.

14. An animal can grow and repair its damaged tissues in the absence of protein in its food.

15. Proteins in our food are broken down into amino acids during digestion so that we can make our own types of proteins.

16. The basic inorganic components in our food are called Vitamins.

17. All plants make their food through process of photosynthesis.

18. Photosynthesis occurs in two steps, the first requires light but the second step requires more light than the first step.

19. Photosynthesis is not affected by temperature.

20. Symbiosis is an association between two species in which neither the symbiont nor the host gets benefit.

21. Insectivorous plants, which are prevented from trapping insects, die because they cannot make their own food.

22. Amylase is secreted by pancreas in the duodenum for digestion of peptides.

23. Fats are emulsified by amylase.

24. Absorption of amino acids occurs in the stomach.

25. HCl is produced in the stomach to prevent peptic ulcers.

26. Final digestion of food by enzymes is completed in the large intestine.

27. Bile and pancreatic enzymes enter the stomach by bile and pancreatic ducts respectively.

28. Digestion in human beings is intracellular.

29. Solutes move in and out of cells along a “down hill’’ concnetration gradient by osmosis.

30. A selectively permeable membrane allows solutes to pass through freely but does not let water molecules to cross it.

31. A weak sugar solution has a lower osmotic potential than a strong sugar solution.

32. Turgor pressure in plant cells develops due to osmosis of water from the cell vacuole to the outside of the cell.

33. Lymph is plasma without antibodies.

34. Pulmonary veins bring deoxygenated blood to the heart.

35. Oxygen liberated during photosynthesis by the plants is used in only animal respiration.

36. The organelles responsible for photosynthesis are the mitochondria in plant cells, and those of responsible for respiration are chloroplasts.

37. The rings of cartilage in trachea prevent entry of food into it.

38. The ciliated epithelium of the trachea can be damaged by carbon dioxide.

39. The term “Respiration” can be defined merely as the process of exchange of gases.

40. Nicotine deposits in cigarette smoke has been shown to decrease the number of blood vessels in lungs.

41. The outer region of the human kidney is medulla and the inner is cortex.

42. The filtrate is plasma containing everything including blood cells and proteins.

43. The composition of urine of a person and the amounts of substances in it cannot tell us whether the kidney function is normal or abnormal.

44. Re-absorption of glucose from the filtrate occurs in the lower coiled part of the tubule.

45. The Bowman’s capsule enclosing the glomerulus as well as the coiled parts of the nephron lie in the medulla of the kidney.

46. Those regions of a plant which receive stimuli are called responsive regions, while those which react in particular ways are called perceptive regions.

47. Plants exhibit sensitivity to environmental factors by only secreting hormones.

48. Animals such as arthropods have both an exoskeleton and endoskeleton but vertebrates have only exoskeleton.

49. All movements seen in an animal are locomotory movements.

50. When a person bends his arm the action is called extension.

51. Long bones of the body continue growing until old age.

52. Receptors bring about actions according to commands from the central nervous system.

53. Electric currents are generated in neurons due to changes in the position.

54. An automatic and sudden response to sensations is called a reflex arc.

55. The sensory cells of the retina, which function in dim light, are the cones.

56. The organ of corti is located in the nasal epithelium.

57. The endocrine system communicates messages faster than the nervous system.

58. The pituitary gland produces two types of hormones.

59. Disorders to endocrine system cannot be corrected medically.

60. The endocrine glands respond to only internal environmental stimuli.

61. Plumule develops into root (underground part) of a seedling.

62. The type of germination which brings the cotyledons out of the soil is known as hypogeal germination.

63. An individual will die if it does not reproduce but a species can survive without reproduction.

64. The radicle of the embryo in a seed has characters of both root and shoot.

65. The process by which an embryo is activated to form a seedling is called vegetative propagation.

66. The first or primary root of a seedling is formed by the hypocotyle.

67. Low temperature kills micro-organisms whereas high temperature stops or slows their growth.

68. Dry heat of an oven is more effective in killing micro-organims than moist heat.

69. All micro-organisms are harmful to human beings, animals and plants.

70. Poliomyelitis is caused by a species of bacterium called shigella whereas typhoid is caused by a virus.

71. Pateurization is a process in which food such as milk is heated to different temperatures over a period of 24 hours.

72. The chromosomes, which are similar in size and shape, are called mitotic chromosomes.

73. Alternative forms of a gene, which determines a given character, exist on non-homologous chromosomes.

74. The gene which suppresses or masks expression of its alternative form is called recessive.

75. Malaria and Cholera are heritable disease.